

condemnation of 12 dozen packages of Chi-Ches-Ters Diamond Brand pills, at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Chichester Chemical Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about October 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Chi-Ches-Ters Diamond Brand New Style Pills;" (booklet) "Ladies * * * Remedy for Functional Derangements of the Female * * * Organism * * * For Amenorrhoea * * * Dysmennorrhoea."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of ferrous sulphate and plant material including aloë.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements on the said packages, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent and calculated to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof, since the said article contained no ingredient capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 9, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15554. Adulteration and misbranding of Jecorrol. U. S. v. 65 Pounds of Jecorrol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22074. I. S. No. 1872-x. S. No. 116.)

On September 28, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 65 pounds of Jecorrol, remaining unsold at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by Glogau & Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about April 5, 1927, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Jecorrol Alcohol Soluble Extract Cod Liver Oil. Equal in Strength to 52 times its Volume of Prime Lofoten Cod Liver Oil, Glogau and Company, Chicago."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel for the reason that the strength of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, since Vitamin D, the antirachitic factor of cod liver oil, was present in the article to an extent not greater than would be found in 1/10 its volume of prime Lofoten cod liver oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statement on the label, "Equal in strength to 52 times its volume of prime Lofoten Cod Liver Oil," was false and misleading.

On April 5, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

15555. Misbranding of Depurativo Gandul. U. S. v. 3 Dozen, et al., Depurativo Gandul. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22124, 22137. I. S. Nos. 14892-x, 14894-x. S. Nos. 170, 199.)

On November 1 and November 11, 1927, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen bottles of Depurativo Gandul, at San Juan, P. R., shipped by the Arecibo Drug Co., from Arecibo, P. R., alleging that the article was being offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, honey, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded, in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle label, translation of Spanish) "Depurative * * * Depurative of the blood."